



ABB.ENVIROMENTAL

Department of Environmental Protection



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Yebruary 5, 1997

SKRTIPIED MAIL RETURN RECEIRT REQUESTED

Commanding Officer Nr. Hark Davidson, Code 1879 SOUTHNAVFACENGCON Post Office Box 190010 North Charleston, SC 29419-9010

RE: Draft Peasibility Study, Operable Unit 3, Sites 7 and 8, Naval Air Station Cecil Field Florids.

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Mr. Greg Brown, P.K. and I have completed the technical review of the Draft Feasibility Study, dated December 1996 (received December 27, 1996) submitted for the above-referenced facility. Attached is a Manorandum from Mr. Brown, who states that the document is adequate for its intent. However his comments and those listed below should be adequately addressed before this document is resubmitted as Final.

- Page 2-4, Section 2,2, the original lead detection of 178,000, mg/kg can not be aliminated from the risk assessment and the feasibility study.
- Page 3-5, Section 3.2, 3rd paragraph, the BCT has and will always opt for unrestricted land use as a cleanup option, if reasonable.
- 3. Page 4-6 Section 3.3.1, the BCT has determined that if FDEP soil Cleanup Goals (SCG) are exceeded either cleanup of surface soil will take place or institutional controls will be placed on the Site. However, our preference is to determine if a surgical removal of contaminated soil will give the Site unrestricted land use, thereby eliminating the institutional control and enabling the Site to go No Further Action.
- 4. Page 3-13. Table 3-5, are the units presented in this table correct? Units for soil should always be presented in mg/kg.

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Mr. Mark Davidson Page Two February 5, 1997

- 5. Page 3-17. Table 3-7, TEL and PEL should be removed from the Range of Reporting Limits column.
- 6. Page 3-25. Section 3.3.2, 1st paragraph, since a background value for baryllium has not been established. An institutional control will need to implemented because of the exceedance of the Residential SCG.
- 7. Page 4-1. Section 4.1, a 5-foot by 5-foot area around each sample should not be assumed for excavation. The horizontal extent of benzo(a)pyrene contamination should first be delineated by collection of additional surface soil samples north, south, east, and wast of CF78810 and CF78512.
- 8. Page 5-3. Section 5.1.1. the estimate of surface soil to be excavated may by underestimated based on Comment 7.
- 9. Page 5-9, Table 5-2, see Greg Brown Comment 4.
- 10. <u>Figures 5-2 and 5-1</u>, the BCT should address the need for a source area monitoring point to collect natural attenuation parameters, upgradient of CF8NW108.
- 11. Page 5-16, the Feasibility Study and ROD should include the immediate restrictions on the consumption of groundwater through an institutional control.
- 12. <u>Page 5-21. Table 5-4</u>, one of the reasons I have been pushing for a Generic Health a Safety Plan is to avoid the preparation of site specific Health and Safety Plans.

If you have any concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at (904) 921-9991.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Deliz, P.G. Remedial Project Hanager

CC: Pat Kingoade, FDEP OGC/Natural Resource Trustee Satish Kastury, FDEP Ashwin Patel, FDEP Northeast District Debbie Vaughn-Wright, USEPA - Atlanta Lewis Shields, City of Jacksonville David Porter, SOUTHNAVPACENGOOH

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NO.511 P.4/4

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Memorandum

TO: Mike Deliz, P.G., Remedial Project Manager,

Technical Review Section

THROUGH: Tim Bahr, P.G., Supervisor, Technical Review Section 3

FROM: Greg Brown, P.B., Professional Engineer II,

Technical Review Seption

DATE: January 9, 1997

SUBJECT: Draft Feasibility Study for Operable Unit 3, NAS

Cecil Field, Jacksonville, FL.

I reviewed the subject document dated December 1996 (received December 27, 1996). I have the following comments that you and your team should consider:

- 1. Section 3.0; Is the ELCR the average or reasonable maximum estimate of risk? If it is the average, is the BCT comfortable with that? For example, are there unquantifiable factors not explicit in the FS that justify the use of the average risk estimate for risk management decisions?
- 2. Section 3.0; Tables 3-5, and perhaps others. This table reports units as mg/kg. The values in the "Range of Reporting Limits," however, do not appear to be consistent with these units and may be a few decimal points off.
- 3. Section 4.2; Should the feasibility of natural attenuation be determined before the final selection of remedy is made?
- 4. Table 5-2; Site 7, Alternative 1. Workplan preparation is estimated at \$12,500 while Total Direct Cost ranges from \$14,500 to \$25,400. Is the planning affort excessive for the proposed remady?
- 5. Section 5.0; The preferred remedy suggests an escalation of institutional controls as a contingency if natural attenuation is a failure. This does not appear adequate. The Navy should compare the life-cycle costs of institutional controls, long-term monitoring, and natural resource loss with an active restoration alternative to justify contingencies for natural attenuation failure.

Please call me if you have questions.

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